



The Policy of the Administration.

It is, we think, somewhat amusing to notice the very violent attacks which have been made upon what is called the policy of the Administration, or of President Pierce. The fun of the thing is, that these attacks are avowedly grounded upon just nothing, and are made wholly in advance of any official communication to Congress—the only proper body to receive such communications. Would it not be nearly as well to await such official announcement, and know something, at least of what is to be—rather than to be building up straw for the mere purpose of knocking them over with the greater facility? The tone of the Inaugural Address was approved by almost everybody, and gave certainly as much satisfaction as any similar effort had given, while the policy it indicated, so far as it went, or, indeed, as it was proper to go upon such an occasion, was in accordance with the feelings of the American mind. Since that time the heads of Departments have been actively engaged in their efforts to give efficiency to the different branches of the public service over which they preside, in accordance with existing laws, and, no doubt, in perfecting recommendations for removing abuses or supplying deficiencies which may present themselves. So far, then, as public policy is concerned, it is hard to see what more could have been done or expected. President Pierce is a man who keeps his own counsel, and gives, in advance, the guarantee of his known principles and practice, without committing the secrets of his future action to every enquiring newspaper correspondent; and, in so doing, he acts properly and in accordance with the dignity of the position to which the people have called him. So far, we think, all denunciations are premature and uncalled for. The Executive, in the recess of Congress, is charged simply with the efficient execution of the laws and the conduct of the foreign relations of the country. This it has done. During the session of Congress, as a co-ordinate branch of the Federal Government, the President is required to make such recommendations to that body as may seem to him right and proper, and for the advantage of the public service. This department of his duty he will no doubt discharge faithfully and prudently. Nothing certainly has transpired calculated to shake the confidence with which the nation honored him, and which carried him so triumphantly into the Presidential chair. Let him speak for himself at the proper time and place, as he will, assuredly. When he has done so, and his recommendations are fairly before the country, then, and not before, will be the proper time for criticism or animadversion. Would it not be quite as well to wait? Praise or blame are alike premature.

Unfortunately, the Executive is clothed with a large amount of patronage, or, speaking more properly, with the appointment and removal of a great many persons engaged in the public employment. From the disposal of this patronage, or the appointment of persons to fill the various offices, arises all the clamor that we hear, and will always hear against the appointing power, in advance of any more tangible cause of complaint than the failure of the complaining parties to attain the positions to which they aspired. We are not now going into a discussion of the propriety or impropriety of a general change taking place on the advent of an opposing party to power. It is sufficient for the present, to remark that such is the system with both parties, and so firmly established, that even General Taylor's administration, with all its "non-proscription" pledges during the canvass, fell naturally into the current, and actually outdid all its predecessors in the work of decapitation. In the case of General Pierce, nobody was deceived, and we will venture to say that no official holder under the preceding administration expected or thought of retaining office, and so far as we know, none complained of a removal which they anticipated. From that party, therefore, no complaint could legitimately come, on its own account, and its presses have been forced to content themselves with endeavoring to foment and intensify the dissatisfaction natural among some of the disappointed members of the Democratic party, who affect to find much fault with the course of the powers that be, the main, and perhaps the sole, real and substantial reason being, that they think the program imperfect because they have not a place in it. It would be nonsense to assert, that in every case the best possible appointments have been made: to make such an assertion would be to claim infallibility for men who, as men, must be fallible. That good appointments have been made in most cases, and sought to be made in all, is all that any reasonable opponent of the administration could require at its hands, or any judicious friend claim for it. The chief, and, indeed, the only onslaught made against the appointments is founded upon the fact that Gen. Pierce chooses to regard the compromise measures as a finality, not simply in the settlement of the sectional difficulties that convulsed the Union in 1850, but of the political divisions and splits to which those difficulties gave rise—not going behind the record, but taking an acquiescence in and maintenance of these measures as the only *sine qua non* in the appointment of Democrats sound on other points. We think his course is that of prudence, both in a national and party point of view.

For our own part, we must confess that we desire a respite from party politics, more especially as there is actually and truly no tangible subject of discussion, and the querulous whining about office, really interests the public at large not one iota.

THE COMET.—We have seen no notice of the Comet, which has been visible for some nights, a short distance above the horizon. We saw it last Monday night, about eight o'clock, a little North of West, and perhaps an hour high. Although not particularly large or brilliant, it is quite visible to the naked eye. As its motion is rapid, it will soon pass out of our sphere of vision. In the words of the auctioneer, it is going—going—and will soon be gone! It's tail is not long, but sufficiently defined to leave no doubt of its character.

BROKE JAIL.—A free mulatto called Bowles, alias Johnson, broke out of the Jail of this county last Tuesday night. He was confined on the charge of rape, committed some two months since upon a young white girl, near the railroad, a short distance from town. He is a great scoundrel. See Sheriff's advertisement, where a description is given and a reward of \$50 offered for his capture.

A SNAKE.—A few days since the skin of a snake was discovered in Bedford Valley, Alleghany county, Maryland, which measured 21 feet six inches in length. The Miners Journal says that a Mr. Elder met his snake skin lying across a lane with his head in a meadow on one side of the lane and his tail in a meadow on the other side. Mr. E. took him for the ridge pole of the fence, until he reared up higher than man and horse, whereupon the latter turned and ran. He thinks the serpent was between 20 and 30 feet.

On Saturday last 260 persons died in New Orleans of Yellow Fever.

The yellow fever has made its appearance in Mobile, Ala., to a considerable extent. In New Orleans it was still increasing in violence. In 24 hours, ending 18th inst., 188 deaths had taken place from the fever. Dead bodies were lying in all directions, putrid and offensive. The distress and suffering was beyond description.

One thousand and twenty-four dollars have been contributed, at the Courier office, in Charleston, S. C., for the relief of the sufferers from yellow fever in New Orleans.

We have opened a relief fund at our office for the same purpose, and hope our liberal minded citizens will come forward and show their sympathy in a becoming spirit. Let us do something for our fellow creatures in distress, remembering "that God, who blesses him with immeasurable blessings, will not hold him guiltless who turns his back upon his brother in distress."—Daily Journal, 22d inst.

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We acknowledge the receipt this morning of Doct. THOMAS H. WRIGHT'S check for \$25 for the New Orleans Relief Fund. We do hope, for the sake of our common humanity, that our citizens generally, will take some action upon this matter. Every mail brings us tales of the most heart rending character from that devoted City of the plague, where the deaths have risen to 260 per day. Will not others do as Dr. Wright has done, and enable our Magistrate of Police to forward something during the present week? It may be but a mite—a drop in the bucket—but it will do some good—will be some acknowledgment of the gratitude we owe for the blessings we ourselves enjoy, and our sympathy with those suffering under such a terrible visitation as the yellow fever has this season proved itself.

If two or three of our influential citizens were to devote a few hours to going around and seeing our people, we know that they would cheerfully contribute. We make this suggestion more particularly to our Commissioners.—Daily Journal, 24th.

The following note, covering a check for fifty dollars, was handed to us this morning. We take the liberty of publishing it, hoping that Mr. DICKINSON, who has shown himself so liberal of his means in a good cause, will excuse the use we make of his name and example for the promotion of the same:—

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Yours, very truly,

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Wilmington, 25th August, 1893.

We know that Mr. DICKINSON, as well as Doct. WRIGHT, would much prefer making his contribution silently and quietly, but we want to get this matter started. There is plenty of disposition and spirit among our people, when aroused, and in order to do so, we wish to keep the matter before them, to call their attention to it, and excite their interest in it. We know no more direct means of doing so than by showing that a beginning has been made, and in the proper spirit, and by citizens in whose character and discretion all have confidence.

Just as we had finished the above, we received the following from one of our most worthy and enterprising young merchants. We take the same liberty that we have done in other cases, hoping that the writer will excuse us upon the same grounds:—

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Excitement and Mobs' Nests.

Our people are proverbially fond of excitement, like Byron, whose "boyhood loved a row," and in order to cater to this taste for the astonishing, several of the New York, and other Northern papers, have made themselves perfect adepts in the discovery of strange and startling occurrences, astounding developments, and awful plots, and systems to make their sheets interesting; and this system, like the quality of mercy, is "twice blessed"—it blesseth the number in which the romance is published, and also that in which it is contradicted, so as to keep up a delightful vibration, and a blessed uncertainty. One of the last of these humbugs is connected with the fishery dispute between this country and Great Britain, and is to the effect that a new claimant for the fisheries on the coast of the British Provinces, has arisen in the person of one Alexander Humphrey, who calls himself Earl of Stirling, Hereditary Lieutenant General and Lord Proprietor of Canada and Nova Scotia, etc., and who says that these fisheries belong to him; and it is further asserted, that an American company has been formed upon the basis of these claims, including several prominent bankers, statesmen, and so forth, who thereupon assert an exclusive right to fish everywhere in general, in spite of treaties and such like old lumber. Now, this thing is about the baldest humbug of the age. This man claiming to be the Earl of Stirling, is about as much Earl of Stirling as James Gordon Bennett is, they both being Scotchmen, and the idea put forth that the United States would interfere to protect any American claiming under a man whose title had been pronounced fabulous by the highest courts of his own country, is all nonsense. And even if his claims were good at home, they are incapable of transfer to a foreign Government or country, being simply attached to a hereditary office under the British Crown. This is one specimen of the system of excitement and enterprise in the news line, by which the New York Herald and other papers flourish and grow rich. The time for contradiction will also come, and afford pabulum for a little talk. Nichols.

The intervention of France and England will be thus practically got rid of, and the Porte, exhausted by delay and less in communication with his allies, would more readily submit to the Russian demands.

An explanation of the rapidity with which the Czar's reply was received is current in Prussia. M. de Mezenoroff, the Russian Minister at Vienna, they say was invited to attend the conference of the Representatives of the four Powers. This he declined to do, but he communicated to him their relations before they had put them in journal shape. He was thus enabled as early as July 28th, or perhaps 27th, to send their substance to St. Petersburg, and there is therefore reason to suppose that the Czar's acceptance, as telegraphed from St. Petersburg, August 31, was based, not on the formal document of the four Powers, but on Mezenoroff's report of what it would be. If this be the case, it leaves open a wide field for equivocation and intrigue.

Anxious as the mercantile world are for news, nothing decisive was expected till the 15th or 16th. It appears that the Proposition of the Four Powers was not despatched from Vienna to Constantinople till the 9th, hence the reply could not be received until the dates above named. Perhaps something might be learned earlier by way of the Baltic, and telegraphed via Berlin.

STOLEN ROBBER.—On Sunday last during the day, the store of Messrs Marsh & Troy was entered at the back window, and about forty-five dollars in specie stolen from the drawer. On Monday some of the money was found in the possession of a negro boy, who was arrested and lodged in jail.

Fayetteville Carolinian.

NEW ORLEANS, August 23.—By an arrival at New Orleans, we learn that a decree had been issued in the city of Mexico, by Santa Anna, suppressing the title of Sovereign, heretofore prefixed to the several States. Harro Zamora, late Minister of the Treasury, is dead.

The Fayetteville Observer seems to be somewhat of a sort of low water-mark in the way of politics. Its chief political articles being founded upon Mr. Dobbin's article rescinding that of Mr. Balger about wearing beards in the Navy; and further, upon the assumption that the President has fully committed himself to the construction of a Pacific Railroad, because his hat nodded twice in Philadelphia—his head being in it. Would it not be as well for our fast cotemporary of the Observer to wait and let the President speak for himself in his official message to Congress? The Observer knows well enough that we are opposed to the creation of any vast government corporation for any purpose, and its assertion that we are waiting for orders on the Pacific Railroad question is all gammon.

NEW TELEGRAPH LINE.—The Marion Star states that the President of the Washington and New Orleans Telegraph Company has made an agreement with the President of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, to construct a telegraphic line along the track of said road, from Wilmington to its junction with the Camden Road, and, among other things, to establish an office at Marion Court House.

Death of Prof. Bache.

Boston, August 25d.

Prof. Bache, of Harvard University, died at Cambridge, yesterday.

We were much startled by the heading of the above despatch, until we saw from the further particulars, that it could not be Prof. A. D. BACHE, the distinguished head of the Coast Survey, so well and favorably known to our citizens.

Either they have, or they have not settled the Turkish and Russian difficulties, we don't know which, and must leave the reader to judge for himself. The peace lover can have peace, and the warlike in temper can have war, all out of the same dish, for the advances by the Arabia may mean anything or nothing. They may indicate a disposition on the part of Russia, either to submit in good faith to a peaceful settlement, or, on the other hand, to trifle and equivocate with the Western powers until she has gained all the advantages arising from a fortified position in the Principality, and Turkey shall have been worn out by her vast armaments, costing, but not coming into action.

Perhaps the next arrival may throw some light. It is much needed.

M. CALDERON DE LA BARCA, so long Spanish Minister at Washington, has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Spanish Government.—No doubt his presence will prevent any difficulty about the reception of Mr. SOULE, with whom he is personally acquainted. M. CALDERON has always been highly popular in this country, where he married, his wife being a Scotch lady by birth, but connected with many American families.

AWFULLY SCANDALIZED.—Friend BRYAN, of the Fayetteville Carolinian, writes home to his paper in despair. Has been to Saratoga, and his eyes have beheld the style of waiting there practised, and which he denominated hugging, and he decries against its demoralizing effects. Perhaps he is right. It is no doubt pleasant, but wrong; and what pleasure is there that don't derive spice and piquancy from a slight suspicion of wickedness? Such is human nature. The dress, too, at fashionable watering places is rather low in the neck. But as old PRACTICE, of the Louisville Journal, said about the Bloomer costume, "He always liked the ladies, and as he could beget old wanted to see as much of them as he could before he died," an object which fashionable dress seems to facilitate.

Official Vote of Onslow County.

CONGRESS, [C. C. C.] [S. C. C. C.]

PRESIDENTS.

Stump Sound, 55 25 48 32 3 50

Lower South-West, 74 24 47 58 1 89

Upper South-West, 65 13 29 49 4 89

Lower Richmond, 68 21 26 53 1 69

Upper Richmond, 68 21 26 53 1 69

Half Moon, 13 28 9 26 12 3

North-East, 68 21 26 53 1 69

White Oak, 68 21 26 53 1 69

Swanboro, 68 21 26 53 1 69

Wolf Pit, 68 21 26 53 1 69

Seven days later from Europe.

The steamship Arabia arrived at New York on the morning of the 23d, with Liverpool dates to the 13th inst.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

LONDON, August 13.—Despatches from St. Petersburg to August 5th state that the Czar had definitively accepted the proposals of the four powers.

A despatch from Trieste says the Porte accepts without modification the proposals drawn up at Vienna. An extraordinary ambassador was to leave Constantinople for St. Petersburg with the Sultan's decision as soon as the Russian troops were ordered to leave the Principality.

A later despatch, dated Constantinople, July 31st, says the Russian Emperor has agreed to the terms of the refusal of the Hospodars of Moldavia and Wallachia to obey the summons of the Porte to repair to Constantinople. The old Turkish party was so indignant that fears were entertained for the safety of the city. A revolution appeared imminent.

SECOND DESPATCH.

There is little of anything new to add to the last article. It is said that a telegraphic dispatch has been received at Paris from Vienna, announcing the acceptance by the Divan of the Austrian proposals, and that they will be accepted by the Porte, but the statement that they have already been accepted is premature.

Vienna letters of the 6th state that the Czar's readiness to receive the ambassador of the Sultan is the gist of a message from St. Petersburg, that has made so much noise.

Direct negotiations with the Porte, in his own capital at St. Petersburg, above all things, is desired by Nichols.

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Our people are proverbially fond of excitement, like Byron, whose "boyhood loved a row," and in order to cater to this taste for the astonishing, several of the New York, and other Northern papers, have made themselves perfect adepts in the discovery of strange and startling occurrences, astounding developments, and awful plots, and systems to make their sheets interesting; and this system, like the quality of mercy, is "twice blessed"—it blesseth the number in which the romance is published, and also that in which it is contradicted, so as to keep up a delightful vibration, and a blessed uncertainty. One of the last of these humbugs is connected with the fishery dispute between this country and Great Britain, and is to the effect that a new claimant for the fisheries on the coast of the British Provinces, has arisen in the person of one Alexander Humphrey, who calls himself Earl of Stirling, Hereditary Lieutenant General and Lord Proprietor of Canada and Nova Scotia, etc., and who says that these fisheries belong to him; and it is further asserted, that an American company has been formed upon the basis of these claims, including several prominent bankers, statesmen, and so forth, who thereupon assert an exclusive right to fish everywhere in general, in spite of treaties and such like old lumber. Now, this thing is about the baldest humbug of the age. This man claiming to be the Earl of Stirling, is about as much Earl of Stirling as James Gordon Bennett is, they both being Scotchmen, and the idea put forth that the United States would interfere to protect any American claiming under a man whose title had been pronounced fabulous by the highest courts of his own country, is all nonsense. And even if his claims were good at home, they are incapable of transfer to a foreign Government or country, being simply attached to a hereditary office under the British Crown. This is one specimen of the system of excitement and enterprise in the news line, by which the New York Herald and other papers flourish and grow rich. The time for contradiction will also come, and afford pabulum for a little talk. Nichols.

The intervention of France and England will be thus practically got rid of, and the Porte, exhausted by delay and less in communication with his allies, would more readily submit to the Russian demands.

An explanation of the rapidity with which the Czar's reply was received is current in Prussia. M. de Mezenoroff, the Russian Minister at Vienna, they say was invited to attend the conference of the Representatives of the four Powers. This he declined to do, but he communicated to him their relations before they had put them in journal shape. He was thus enabled as early as July 28th, or perhaps 27th, to send their substance to St. Petersburg, and there is therefore reason to suppose that the Czar's acceptance, as telegraphed from St. Petersburg, August 31, was based, not on the formal document of the four Powers, but on Mezenoroff's report of what it would be. If this be the case, it leaves open a wide field for equivocation and intrigue.

Anxious as the mercantile world are for news, nothing decisive was expected till the 15th or 16th. It appears that the Proposition of the Four Powers was not despatched from Vienna to Constantinople till the 9th, hence the reply could not be received until the dates above named. Perhaps something might be learned earlier by way of the Baltic, and telegraphed via Berlin.

STOLEN ROBBER.—On Sunday last during the day, the store of Messrs Marsh & Troy was entered at the back window, and about forty-five dollars in specie stolen from the drawer. On Monday some of the money was found in the possession of a negro boy, who was arrested and lodged in jail.

Fayetteville Carolinian.

ay 10th. At his Furniture Warehouse, Front-street.  
Com. and Her. copy. 210-4f

**HERRINGS.**—70 bbls. Halifax Pickled Herrings, just re-  
ceived, and for sale by **FREEMAN & HOUSTON.**  
July 22, 1863

**WHITE LEAD.**—No. 1 extra superfine, in bags of 25  
and 60 lbs each, for sale by **FREEMAN & HOUSTON.**  
May 5.

Railroad Accidents.

We who sit at home propose a great many wise remedies and preventatives for the railroad and steamboat murders so frequent upon the roads and rivers of the North and West, and we declaim most eloquently against the reckless speed and spirit of racing which are believed to lead to such deplorable results, but for all that, we will venture to say that nine-tenths of us when we go from home, will, in all cases, take the fast, my very fastest line that can be got, in preference to all others, and will feel pleased in direct proportion to the "time" made. Of this nobody can doubt for a moment, who will take the trouble of listening to the conversation of a crowd of travellers. Rapidly, running "like smoke" is always a matter of praise, and slow or moderate running of condemnation. While this is the case, and it always will be, safety must be sought in such appliances and regulations, as will enable rapid running to be done without risk, and not in any futile attempt at returning to a slower rate, which the tendency of things must render impracticable. Telegraphic communications along single tracks, and double tracks on all main lines, that at all justify the expense, active and efficient watchmen at all points of danger, and, above all things, the avoidance of curves on every new road and their removal on every old one, are among the measures which suggest themselves. Roads, too, should be fenced in, so as not to be in the mercy of every suicidal cow that may choose to seek death on the track and throw the cars off, as one did, on a Northern road a week or two since, causing several deaths.

The matter of curves is beginning to attract the attention which it deserves, as a fruitful source of danger; for half the accidents, if not more, occur when coming round short curves. In the power of a road for the transaction of business, also, curves are as important an item as grades, though account has only been made of the latter, and the impingement of the rails and rolling stock is immeasurably greater, causing an immense deterioration of both. We were struck by the extreme frequency of short turns on the Central Road. It seems to us that, at every point where we saw it from the stage, it is making a sharp turn, and often upon the top of an embankment. We are not certain as to the extent to which this feature might have been avoided, but it is evident that a road so laid out—perhaps unavoidably—cannot hope to compete in speed, safety or cheapness of maintenance with the straight, level lines running along the seaboard, as ours down this way do. If, instead of being over sixty miles shorter, our line by the Wilmington and Raleigh and Wilmington and Manchester Railroads was as many longer than the upper route, it could, on account of its superior grade and comparative freedom from curves, still carry through passengers quicker, cheaper and safer than any rival.

The construction and regulations of roads must be brought up to the standard of speed, for it is next to impossible to bring the speed down. The Company that tries to do so will find all the traveling leaving their line to go by its break-neck rival, and among the first to go would be those quiet people, who, at home, would claim against reckless running.

New Orleans.

This devoted city, with a population reduced to not more than fifty or sixty thousand, presents scenes of woe and instances of heroic self-devotion almost unparalleled in the history of epidemics. The details as given in the papers of the city are harrowing beyond all conception. The deaths chiefly occur among strangers, most of them poor emigrants or laborers, without even the means of precaution to avoid the pestilence, or the power to employ medical assistance or proper nursing—young men from other States, seeking, in the spirit of enterprise characteristic of our people, the chances of advancement in life, and dying far away from kindred and home—mothers attempting to nurse their young babies, while the black vomit streams from their own mouths—fathers laboring all day to support their helpless families and going home at night to die, and to leave the loved ones desolate and destitute, all present pictures of sorrow too deep for imagination to conjure up.

And, moving among these scenes like angels of mercy, or, rather, simply like what they are—brave, true-hearted and devoted men—are the members of the Howard Association, by the bed of sickness, in the home of destitution and misery, at the risk of their own lives, which perish day by day, they more than realize the character of the good Samaritan. And woman, too, is found upon her mission of mercy, in the persons of the Sisters of Charity—that gentle and devoted order whose heroic ministrations might put to shame the boasted courage of man, and more than half redeem all that is attributed of virtue to the Orders instituted by the Roman Church.

These associations are without funds to carry out their benevolent designs, and solicit aid from all quarters. Ought not the people of Wilmington, to whose doors this matter has been brought home, by the death of Mr. RUGGLES, to take some action in this direction? We wait to see what may be done.

We are somewhat inclined to doubt the truth of the statement that the people of Iowa use Shanghai chickens to plough with, and have even some misgivings about the one that a gentleman is said to have broke to the saddle; the chickens possess an advantage over the horse, in being provided with spurs, whereas the latter have to be spurred by the rider. The new style of chickens raised from egg-plants, are not so successful.

That was an effectual cure for corns which the saw-mill tool to a man in Maine last week. It cut off his toes.

Who started that report giving the rounds of the papers, that there is an editor in North Carolina with seven bullets in his body, received in duels and street encounters? We know that most of the fraternity are pretty hard run to live, but we had not heard of any being driven to adopt a lead diet.

Gone for September.

On our table, a full number and we presume good, although the illustrations are not very striking.

Havana Lottery.

The following are the principal Drawn Numbers in the Grand Drawing of 24 August:

No. 4331, \$100,000; 5769, \$50,000; 6817, \$16,000; 13,554, \$8,000; 4895, \$4,000; No. 8281, 10,612, \$2,000; No. 927, 952, 2073, 6171, each \$1,000; Nos. 1, 16, 566, 1472, 1622, 1856, 1886, 2274, 2375, 2515, 2827, 2951, 3144, 3551, 4033, 4615, 5134, 5342, 5771, 6777, 6800, 6833, 7851, 8042, 8476, 8567, 8725, 8838, 8870, 9289, 9306, 9422, 9622, 9652, 11,459, 11,885, 11,939, 12,972, 13,085, 13,177, 13,200, 13,791, 13,914, 14,111, 14,777, 14,778, 15,009, 15,287, 15,319, 15,395, 15,396, 15,403, 16,446, 16,946, 17,622, 17,841, 18,048, 18,469, 18,142, 18,390, 19,022, 19,443, 19,478, 19,488, 19,802, each \$400.

Suppose They Do Fight?

Nobody knows yet what may be the upshot of things on the European continent, and very few to this side of the Atlantic, are sufficiently posted to make even a tolerably accurate guess. One thing only appears to be conceded, and that is that the felicitations upon the certainty of peace, founded upon a supposed settlement of the Turkish and Russian difficulties, have been premature and that Russia has neither receded nor conceded anything to the Western powers, and that they in turn, having temporized to the verge of meanness, seem determined to take their stand and run all the risks attendant upon the step. Such, we repeat, seems to be the state of the case, as given by the late news from Europe. Now, suppose they fight, the question arises and comes home to ourselves—can we keep out of it? or may we not be forced to take a part against our will? Who can foretell the course of England and France? Who can say what oppressive or arbitrary interpretation they may not give to the international code, as respects neutrals.

In the confidence of irresistible force which the alliance of the two greatest naval armaments in the world would give, it is difficult to foresee the height which arrogant assumption might reach, or improper interference be carried. The war of 1812 for the freedom of the seas, may (for aught we know to the contrary) have to be fought over again; and to meet this threatened emergency, our Navy has not a first class steamer on its list; indeed, but two steamers of any sort worth having—the Mississippi and Powhattan—while the others, as the Princeton, Fulton and San Jacinto, are the merest abortions. Would it not be better, in these times of present peace, but threatened war, to apply some of the surplus millions in the Treasury, to putting the National Marine on a respectable footing, rather than pour it out among the speculators of New York and the West, under cover of building a Pacific Road? Let that Road be built by commerce, and for commerce. Let the Congress do all it fairly can, for it, and it can do much, very much; but at present we think there is full and legitimate need for all the money in the Treasury: When such use ceases, let the collection of money cease to a corresponding extent.

Fugitive Slave Case.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 18.—A negro named George McQuerry, alias Wagh, was brought to this city from Piqua, yesterday, as a fugitive slave, claimed by Henry Miller, of Kentucky. The negroes of the city gathered in large numbers around the Galt House, where he was guarded, but dispersed on learning that he would have a fair trial. To day he was brought before Judge McLean, of the U. S. court, who, after hearing the evidence (which by the admission of colored men and other testimony, proved him to be a slave of Miller's) remanded him to his master.

The decision of Judge McLean is very elaborate, and occupies two columns of the "Commercial." It is an able exposition of the constitutional rights of slaveholding States, and fully sustains the constitutionality of the fugitive slave law.

Awful Ravages of the Yellow Fever in New Orleans.

The Dead Buried.

Dates from New Orleans to the 17th inst., state that "the fever continues to rage frightfully, and owing to the unfavorable weather, is rather on the increase than otherwise. It has now become a matter of difficulty to find room for the great number of 126 bodies have been buried this week for want of places of interment." This distress exceeds any thing before witnessed, and the afflicted inhabitants are flying to escape the devouring pestilence. Business is almost entirely stagnated, and many merchants have closed their stores. The number of deaths for the last 48 hours were 435, of which 393 perished of the fever. The total for the week sums up 1,532, of which 1,361 were from the fever.

The Howard Association during the last four weeks have ministered to the wants of 3,000 unfortunate, and they expect soon to have under their care 1,000, at a cost of \$10 each. They earnestly appeal to the citizens of the North, and the friends of humanity every where, for aid.

Schr. E. S. Powell Struck by Lightning—Loss of Life.

Three men wounded.

NEW YORK, August 18th.—The schr. E. S. Powell, from Wilmington, N. C., was struck by lightning yesterday off Squam Beach, by a seaman named Kelly was killed and three others wounded. The vessel was damaged and her cargo set on fire.

Tennessee Election.

LOUISVILLE, August 18th.—The official majority for Johnson, democrat, for Governor, is 2,216. The whigs have elected five members of Congress, the democrats four, with the first district in doubt. The Legislature stands on joint ballot, 56 whigs to 44 democrats.

Arrival of the America.

BOSTON, Aug. 18.—The steamer America, from Halifax, has arrived. Among her passengers is H. C. Suncery, who is the bearer of the ratification of the treaty of Claims.

The Liverpool Commercial Circulars materially disagree as to breadstuffs. Richardson quotes very fine weather since Monday, but says that the prospects of the wheat and potato crops did not indicate an average yield. Philadelphia white wheat 7s. 10 1/2d. and 7s. 6d. a bushel. Philadelphia flour 27s. 6d.; Ohio 27s. 6d.; Canal 26s. 6d. a bushel. Corn unchanged.

Imports of wheat for the week, 31,000 quarters; of corn, 10,000 quarters, and of flour 26,000 bbls. and 5,000 sacks.

Mellens says speculation had entirely ceased, and the market was more active.

Flour had declined 2s. per bbl., and Wheat 3d. per bushel. Corn had an advancing tendency—Lard had advanced 1s. per cwt. Tallow advanced 2s.

Victims of Railroad Disasters.

To show the necessity of legislative interference to prevent the recurrence of railroad disasters, by simply pointing out the magnitude of the evil for which the corrective is demanded, the New York Herald has prepared the following table, giving the number of railroad casualties, the killed, and wounded during the months of the present year.

Months. No. of Accidents. Killed. Wounded.

January..... 12 25 40

February..... 6 6 11

March..... 14 24 62

April..... 4 25 54

May..... 5 16 54

June..... 5 6 10

July..... 11 8 29

August..... 5 2 76

Total to Aug. 12..... 65 176 333

Sixty-five casualties, a hundred and seventy-six deaths, and three hundred and thirty-three persons injured!

And yet this table does not comprise those numerous casualties which have been wholly or partly owing to the carelessness of the victims. It only contains those disasters which might have been avoided by the proper management of the roads and the attention of the officials. We leave the above synopsis to preach its own eloquent story, trusting that it will arouse, not managers and directors to proper performance of their duty to society—that we have no hope—but legislators to devise and enact such coercive measures as shall be sufficient, so far as human wisdom can effect, to protect the community from the terrible daily disasters, which, in their consequences, are hardly less fatal to life and limb than would be the existence of a state of civil war.—Baltimore American.

ONE YEAR OF WAR.—The Washington Republic, in an article upon the question, "Will there be War?" makes the following statement respecting the financial cost of war to England during a single year. It is as follows:

In the year 1813, England maintained 140,000 sailors and marines, 237,000 regulars, 371,000 militia, 65,000 yeoman cavalry, adding the Indians and Colonial armies. She had more than a million of men under arms. She had 10,000 vessels, of which 644 were in commission; 80 were ships of the line. The army cost \$23,000,000. The navy estimates were \$18,139,000, including the cost of the war. The total war cost was more than five hundred million dollars! Such was the cost of a war fought for maintaining the national interests of England, which brought no other acquisition than peace and security.

Letters of the weight of half an ounce or under, by the Atlantic and Bremen line of Steamers, leave New York on the 23rd inst. and will arrive Bremen on the 10th of August, 1853.

PREPARED FOR THE

Cent.	Cents.
Bremen..... 10	10
Altona..... 10	10
Frankfort on the Main..... 22	22
Basel..... 22	22
Baden..... 22	22
Bavaria..... 22	22
Cassel..... 22	22
Coburg..... 22	22
Darmstadt..... 22	22
Frankfurt on the Main..... 22	22
Gotha..... 22	22
Hamburg..... 15	15
Hanover..... 22	22
Hesse Hanover..... 22	22
Kiel..... 22	22
Leipzig..... 22	22
Lubeck..... 22	22
Munich..... 22	22
Nuremberg..... 22	22
Regensburg..... 22	22
Saxony, Kingdom of..... 22	22
Schleswig-Holstein..... 22	22
Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt..... 22	22
Stettin..... 22	22
Wurtemberg, Kingdom of..... 22	22

Preparation of any sum less than the full rate is not admissible.

Newspapers, sent from the United States, must be prepaid two cents each, and pamphlets and magazines one cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce. This is the United States postage only—the foreign postage having to be paid at the destination. On all printed matter sent by the Bremen line, the whole postage (United States and foreign) is to be prepaid.

Expenses of letters and newspapers prepaid as above, for any of the following countries, may also be sent by the Bremen line, viz:—

Italy, (eastern towns of),

Norway,

St. Petersburg, or Constantinople,

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When the Declaration of Independence is Celebrated.

When the Declaration of Independence is celebrated, it is a day of national rejoicing, and a day of national pride. It is a day when we remember the brave men who fought for our freedom, and the brave men who died for our freedom. It is a day when we remember the sacrifices that were made for our freedom, and the sacrifices that were made for our freedom. It is a day when we remember the struggles that were made for our freedom, and the struggles that were made for our freedom. It is a day when we remember the triumphs that were made for our freedom, and the triumphs that were made for our freedom. It is a day when we remember the glory that was made for our freedom, and the glory that was made for our freedom. It is a day when we remember the honor that was made for our freedom, and the honor that was made for our freedom. It is a day when we remember the love that was made for our freedom, and the love that was made for our freedom. 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It is a day when we remember the truth that was made for our freedom, and the truth that was made for our freedom. It is a day when we remember the beauty that was made for our freedom, and the beauty that was made for our freedom. It is a day when we remember the goodness that was made for our freedom, and the goodness that was made for our freedom. It is a day when we remember the kindness that was made for our freedom, and the kindness that was made for our freedom. It is a day when we remember the gentleness that was made for our freedom, and the gentleness that was made for our freedom. It is a day when we remember the meekness that was made for our freedom, and the meekness that was made for our freedom. It is a day when we remember the mildness that was made for our freedom, and the mildness that was made for our freedom. It is a day when we remember the sweetness that was made for our freedom, and the sweetness that was made for our freedom. It is a day when we remember the purity that was made for our freedom, and the purity that was made for our freedom. It is a day when we remember the holiness that was made for our freedom, and the holiness that was made for our freedom. It is a day when we remember the righteousness that was made for our freedom, and the righteousness that was made for our freedom. It is a day when we remember the peace that was made for our freedom, and the peace that was made for our freedom. It is a day when we remember the love that was made for our freedom, and the love that was made for our freedom. It is a day when we remember the faith that was made for our freedom, and the faith that was made for our freedom. It is a day when we remember the hope that was made for our freedom, and the hope that was made for our freedom. It is a day when we remember the charity that was made for our freedom, and the charity that was made for our freedom. It is a day when we remember the justice that was made for our freedom, and the justice that was made for our freedom. It is a day when we remember the truth that was made for our freedom, and the truth that was made for our freedom. It is a day when we remember the beauty that was made for our freedom, and the beauty that was made for our freedom. It is a day when we remember the goodness that was made for our freedom, and the goodness that was made for our freedom. It is a day when we remember the kindness that was made for our freedom, and the kindness that was made for our freedom. It is a day when we remember the gentleness that was made for our freedom, and the gentleness that was made for our freedom. It is a day when we